

NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Summary of Measures, Successful and Otherwise, in the Forty-eighth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—During the two sessions of the Forty-eighth Congress there have been introduced in the House 8,286 bills and 345 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws: Bills to establish a bureau of labor; to establish a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to repeal the test oath act of 1862; to limit to three years the time in which prosecution may be begun against persons for violation of internal revenue laws; to establish a bureau of navigation in the Treasury Department; to grant letter carriers at free delivery offices fifteen days leave of absence with pay each year; to provide a retired list for soldiers and mariners who served continuously for thirty years and upwards; to reduce the rates of postage on newspapers and other periodical publications of the second class when sent by others than publishers or news agents to 1 cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from American merchant marine (the Dingley shipping bill); to provide a civil government for Alaska; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments; to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; to make all public roads and highways post roads; to make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employee of the United States acting under authority of the United States, or any department thereof; to relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war who, after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their command without leave; to provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to recognize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to declare forfeited lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, Ore.; to reorganize the inspectors general department of the army; to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoils committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring them to the court of claims.

IMPORTANT MEASURES WHICH FAILED.

The most important measures which have come before the Congress for action and failed was as follows: The Morrison tariff bill "to reduce import duties and war taxes;" the McPherson bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks; the Blair bill to provide for the establishment and temporary support of common schools; the bill to provide for collection of statistics relating to marriage and divorce; the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of President of the United States in case of death, removal, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President; a proposition to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars; the substance of the House bill to provide an appropriation for the commencement of work on the Hennepin canal; the House bill to provide for the restoration of Fitz John Porter to the army passed both Houses but was vetoed; the House bill to authorize the purchase by citizens of the United States and admission free of duty of foreign built ships for use in the foreign carrying trade; the House joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution, to provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex; the Senate bill to provide for a copyright for newspaper articles; the House bill to provide that hereafter appointments of governors of territories should be limited to persons who have been residents of said territories for at least two years; the Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to provide that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of nativity; the bill to provide for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; the House bill to provide pensions for veterans of the Mexican war; the House joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic; the bill to establish a board of commissioners of interstate commerce, and the bill to provide for counting the electoral vote.

FAILED OF FINAL ACTION.

Of measures of general interest introduced during the lifetime of this Congress which will fail of final action, a large number passed one House but did not pass the other, and many hundreds never got further than the calendars of the House in which they originated and died there, while a great many have never even been reported from the committees to which they were referred. The bill to punish bigamy (the Hoar anti-polygamy bill) passed the Senate but failed in the House. Among bills which passed the House but failed to pass the Senate are the following: To declare forfeited unearned railroad land grants; to amend the Thurman act, and provide for investment of the sinking fund of Pacific railroads, and for settlement of their accounts with the government; to establish a department of agriculture, and to regulate forms of bills of lading and liabilities of ship owners in regard thereto.

TAX RECEIPTS.

Township Treasurers will find tax receipts of the best form always in stock at the TRIBUNE steam job office.

STATE NEWS.

The Albion hotel at Alpena burned Monday of last week. Loss \$8,000.

The First National bank of Traverse city will begin business April 1 with a capital of \$50,000.

A. L. Thomas, supervisor of Montcalm county, was found shorted \$228, which will be paid by his friends.

Last week Dr. Reynolds got 500 Port Huronites to say they would drink only cold water—until he got out of the town.

Mrs. Ripley, of Reed City, died after a meal of raw pork, and the whole household are very sick. Trichina is claimed to be the cause by the physician.

Ann Arbor will send a committee to Lansing to oppose removing the university clinic to Detroit.

Ten million feet of lumber was sold at East Saginaw last week at last season's prices.

Lansing streets are to have electric lights on 60-foot poles, to burn from dusk till midnight, at an annual cost of \$90 per year per light.

Efforts to bring Manistee salt manufacturers into the "Michigan salt association" are not meeting with success.

Some far-seeing rink managers in interior towns are forestalling ministerial opposition by offering their rinks for church socials.

Supervisor McKay, of McMillan township, Chippewa county, has converted all his property into cash, borrowed considerable money and disappeared.

Two revivals are in progress at Petoskey, one in the Methodist and the other in the United Brethren church. The latter society has just dedicated a new edifice.

At the request of Hon. E. B. Wood, who died at Tecumseh Thursday, the double marriage of his son and daughter took place at their father's bedside the Sunday previous to his demise.

Ex-Gov. Jerome, who has been ill for some time, is reported by the Saginaw Times as much improved Saturday afternoon, with hopes that he will soon be out again attending to business.

Six prisoners in the Lapeer jail had withdrawn the bars from the window, armed themselves with stove wood, and were about to make a break for liberty when discovered by the sheriff.

B. H. Madge was arrested at Port Huron Saturday for embezzlement while secretary and agent of the Port Huron Mutual Fire Insurance company. There are 35 suits pending against the company.

The Bear Lake lumber company has brought suit against 15 insurance companies, policies amounting to \$25,000, on mill burned near Manistee July 21 last. Payments were refused on some technicalities.

WORTH KNOWING.

Use saleratus water for burns.

Salt and water is good for bruises, and so also is kerosene oil.

A lunch of freshly popped corn is a relief for nausea or a disordered stomach.

For heartburn drink half a glass of cold milk in which a tablespoonful of lime water has been put.

To protect the lungs when riding in the cold place a folded newspaper over the chest under the outer wrap.

To make cod liver oil less disagreeable take it in tomato catsup, or eat a bit of fresh orange peel before and after the dose.

A troublesome, hacking cough or bronchial irritation is often relieved by gargling the throat with salt and water, or by swallowing a little salt.

Hiccoughs may be stopped by pursing up the mouth as if about to whistle, and inhaling and exhaling the breath as slowly as possible a few times.

If one feels an inclination to sneeze in a public place and wishes to prevent it, press the bridge of the nose or the upper lip with the fingers, and the sneeze will be stopped.

Ancient Chinese Telephones.

It is an old adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." This, however, is yet to be verified, and must be taken with a grain of allowance, yet the Scientific American of Feb. 28 produces a paper read by Dr. McGowan at a recent meeting of a scientific society in China, which proves without a doubt that a telephone was invented, called the "thousand mile speaker," by one Chiaug Shun-sin during the reign of Kang-hsi, A. D. 1662-1722. The implement is described as "a roll of copper, likened to a fife, containing an artificial device; whispered into and immediately closed, the confined message, however long, may be conveyed to any distance; and thus in a battle secret instructions may be conveniently communicated. It is a contrivance of extraordinary merit." The instrument seems to have perished with the ingenious scientist who contrived it.

Fixed for the Carnival.

When the evening's fun was over the pair of jolly fellows discarded their costumes and attempted to discard the negro tint of their faces, but to their dismay, hard scrubbing and a liberal use soap and water failed to produce any more effect on the black than to make it glow and become, if anything, the more realistic. The pair explained the difficulty to a crowd of sympathizers, and by advice a Turkish bath establishment was resorted to; but at the late hour of the night the bath was not in running order, and in despair a prominent druggist was sought out, and while the embarrassing trouble was explained the druggist was begged to prescribe some solution that would turn the black faces white again. It transpired that the gay carnivalists had, on the recommendation of a friend, used hemp-black and lard in the stead of the popular burnt cork, and the man of chemicals assured them that he could not wash their faces, and time alone could do it for them.—Providence Journal.

MR. KILBOURN'S JUDGMENT.

What It Costs Congress to Imprison a Man Unlawfully—A Talk With the Plaintiff in a Celebrated Case.

"Will Congress make the appropriation to pay your judgment against ex-Sergeant-at-Arms John G. Thompson?" asked a reporter of Mr. Hallet Kilbourn.

"That is a matter for Congress and Thompson to settle," answered Mr. Kilbourn. "My judgment is against Thompson as an individual and not as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, therefore I have nothing to do about any Congressional appropriation for Thompson's relief."

"How long has your controversy with the House and its Sergeant-at-Arms been going on?"

"It will be nine years next month since the first proceedings were initiated by the House of Representatives. I was discharged from custody on writ of habeas corpus in April, 1876. I then instituted suit against Thompson and others, and fought it through the courts of the District and the United States Supreme Court. The latter tribunal rendered an unanimous opinion against the arbitrary and illegal action on the part of the House of Representatives in ordering my arrest and imprisonment, and sustained my suit against Thompson for false imprisonment."

"Then followed the jury trials?"

"Yes, sir; the Supreme Court having settled the law of the case remanded it back to the District Court for trial by jury to assess and fix the amount of damages."

"How many jury trials have there been?"

"Three," said Mr. Kilbourn. "The first trial resulted in a judgment of \$100,000, which was set aside by Judge MacArthur. The second jury rendered a verdict of \$60,000, which was set aside by Judge Cox; the last jury brought in a verdict for \$37,500, which Judge Hagner cut down to \$20,000."

"Have you accepted that?"

"I accepted the situation at that figure, as life was too short to continue going through the force of a trial by jury when the continuous dictum of the judge on the bench set at naught the solemn judgment of the jury, who by the constitution and the law were alone authorized to assess the amount of damages as developed by the evidence submitted in the trial."

"Did not the Government defend the suit for Thompson?"

"O, yes, and employed in all some twelve eminent lawyers, who contested the matter at every step."

"You must be desirous of having the matter settled?"

"Well, I am taking the matter philosophically," answered Mr. Kilbourn. "I didn't institute the suit for the money consideration that might possibly result. In fact, my expenses in the nine years' contest have far exceeded the amount of the present judgment. I felt that it was an illegal and unjust proceeding on the part of the House of Representatives to order the arrest and imprisonment of a citizen not even accused of violating any law, and I determined to test the matter in the courts and pursue it to a final conclusion. I have succeeded step by step up to the present, and the principle has finally been judicially settled that Congress, even in the plenitude of its power, can not order the arrest and imprisonment of the humblest citizen, except by due process of law! And I should think Congress would be glad that the vexed question had been judicially disposed of."

—Washington Star.

BLUFFING A WAITER.

A Game That Did Not Go Down With a South Carolina Darter.

As we got into South Carolina we were joined by a judge from Pittsburgh. I forget just what court he was judge of, but he had been traveling South for his health, and had just figured up that he had paid out twenty-five dollars in fees to waiters, and was mad all the way through. He vowed by his baldness that he wouldn't pay out another red cent, and we encouraged him as hard as we could.

When we went up to the hotel the landlord gave us a big room with three beds in it. A big negro brought the trunks up, and when he was ready to go the Judge called to him and began: "Colored person, stand up! Now I want to say to you that I shall expect prompt service without fees. You have brought up my trunk; that's all right—it was your business to. I shall want water, and I may want a fire, and I shall probably ask you to go of errands, but if you even look fees at me I'll throw you out of the window!"

We were there two days, and the waiter was vigilant, humble and willing, but as we made ready to depart the morning of the third in comes a constable with a warrant to arrest the Judge for threats of personal violence. It had been sworn out before a Justice ten miles away, and the complainant was the negro waiter.

It took the two of us to hold the Judge down on his back during his first paroxysm, and when he cooled off a little the negro slipped into the room and said:

"White man, stand up! Now I want to say to you that a five-dollar bill will settle this case just as I feel now, but if you goes to call a names or pullin' hair or kickin' I'll stick fur twenty-five dollars! Dat Justice am my own brudder, an' he's jist achin' to send some white man ter jail fur six months!"

We sat on the Judge again for about twenty minutes, at the end of which time he handed over the amount and was pronounced sane.—Detroit Free Press

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